

Spill Management

BICSL

الإدارة العامة لمكافحة عدوى المنشآت الصحية

General Directorate of Infection Prevention and Control in Healthcare Facilities



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Objectives

By the end of this lecture and workshop, the participant will be able to

- Identify the difference between types of spill kits.
- Explain the causes of biological spills in health care setting.
- State the components of biological spill kits.
- Explore the types of PPE used in management of spills.
- Demonstrate spill kits technique.
- Re-demonstrate management of spills by the course participant and correct any mistakes during demonstration.

BICSL Audit Tool

Spill Kit	Explain the causes of biological spills in health care setting	
	The trainer explains the difference between types of spill kits	
	Explain the components of biological spill kits	
	Explain the types of PPE used in management of spills	
	Demonstrate spill kits technique	
	Ask the participant to demonstrate management of spills and correct any mistakes during	
	Illustration https://youtu.be/elu1uSWt5WQ	Overall
	link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zec7CvWB7Us	Percentage

Causes Of Biological Spill In The Health Care Setting

Biological spills may include blood, urine, vomits, pus, faeces that may include diseases producing microorganisms.

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Types of the spill kits

- **Biohazard spill kits:**

For management of blood spills.

- **Urine & Vomit spill kits:**

For management of spills of vomits & urine.

- **Chemical spill kits**

- **Cytotoxic spill kits:**

For management of spills of cytotoxic drugs.

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Components of Spill Kit

- Personal protected equipment (Gown- Surgical mask or Face shield— Gloves).
- Yellow biohazards bag.
- Forceps.
- Scoop & scraper.
- Absorbance powder and Absorbent socks.
- Chlorine disinfectant.
- Disposable bags.

Note

- Urine & vomit spill Kit is not chlorine based and it is ideally used in the management of this spill types because adding chlorine products to urine can produce particularly unpleasant odors. When used on vomit, chlorine-based chemicals may give off extra chlorine gas.

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Explain the types of PPE used in management of spills

Put on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs):-

- Disposable Gown
- Disposable face Mask with shield.
- Disposable Gloves

Process of Spill Management

- Strategies for decontaminating spills of blood and other body substances (e.g., vomit, urine) differ based on the setting in which they occur and the volume of the spill.
- Do not clean soft furnishings with a disinfectant such as sodium hypochlorite.
- Following cleaning of soft furnishings, they must be allowed to dry before reuse.
- Alcohol solutions should not be used to clean spillages.

Spot

Small spill

<

10 cm

- Select appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Wipe up spot immediately with a damp cloth, tissue or paper towel
- Discard contaminated materials
- Perform hand hygiene

- Select appropriate PPE
- Wipe up spill immediately with absorbent material
- Place contaminated absorbent material into impervious container or plastic bag for disposal
- Clean the area with warm detergent solution, using disposable cloth or sponge
- Wipe the area with sodium hypochlorite and allow to dry
- Perform hand hygiene

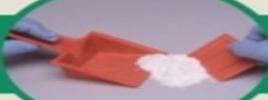
Large spill
>
10 cm

- Cover area of the spill with an absorbent clumping agent and allow to absorb
- Use disposable scraper and pan to scoop up absorbent material and any unabsorbed blood or body substances
- Place all contaminated items into impervious container or plastic bag for disposal
- Discard contaminated materials
- Mop the area with detergent solution
- Wipe the area with sodium hypochlorite and allow to dry
- Perform hand hygiene

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10 STEPS TO CLEAN A BLOOD SPILL

- 1  Control access to area: Prevent people from walking through affected area
- 2  Put on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs): Disposable Gown, Disposable face Mask with shield, Disposable Gloves.
- 3  Use plastic scoop or other mechanical means to remove any broken glass or other sharp objects from the spill area, and dispose into the sharp container.
- 4  Contain spill: Use absorbent granules or absorbent pads to contain the spill. Sprinkle absorbent granules over the spill and leave for two minutes or as per the manufacturer's recommended contact time. Allow the spill to solidify before removing.
- 5  Remove the solidified waste material using the scoop and scraper and carefully dispose all contaminated materials into the infectious waste bag
- 6  Add one tablets of chlorine disinfectant 2.5 gm/ 250 ml = 5000 ppm which is effective against any risky blood spill.
- 7  Use disposable wiping cloth to wipe up all the disinfectant, and then discard into the yellow plastic bag
- 8  Place all items including PPE into yellow biohazard plastic bag.
- 9  Close the yellow biohazard bag securely with fastener to prevent leakage.
- 10  Finally, Hand Hygiene

Steps Of Using Spill Kits

1. Control access to area: Prevent people from walking through affected area. “Use the wet floor sign”.
2. Put on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs):-
 - Disposable Gown
 - Disposable face Mask with shield.
 - Disposable Gloves
3. Use plastic scoop or other mechanical means to remove any broken glass or other sharp objects from the spill area, and dispose into the sharp container.

Steps Of Using Spill Kits

4. Contain spill: Use absorbent granules or absorbent pads to contain the spill.

Sprinkle absorbent granules over the spill and leave for two minutes or as per the manufacturer's recommended contact time. Allow the spill to solidify before removing.

5. Remove the solidified waste material using the scoop and scraper and carefully dispose all contaminated materials into the infectious waste bag.

Steps Of Using Spill Kits

6. Add one tablets of chlorine disinfectant 2.5 gm/ 250 ml = 5000 ppm which is effective against any risky blood spill.
7. Use disposable wiping cloth to wipe up all the disinfectant, and then discard into the yellow plastic bag.
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Remember....

Always follow the manufacturer's instructions Identify the difference between types of Spill Kits.



Your time to demonstrate

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References

- Basic Infection Control Skills License (BICSL), Trainer's Guidelines (version 2), General Directorate of Infection Prevention & Control in Healthcare Facilities (2021).
- <https://www.cdc.gov/hai/prevent/infection-control-assessment-tools.html>

Thank you

Any questions?